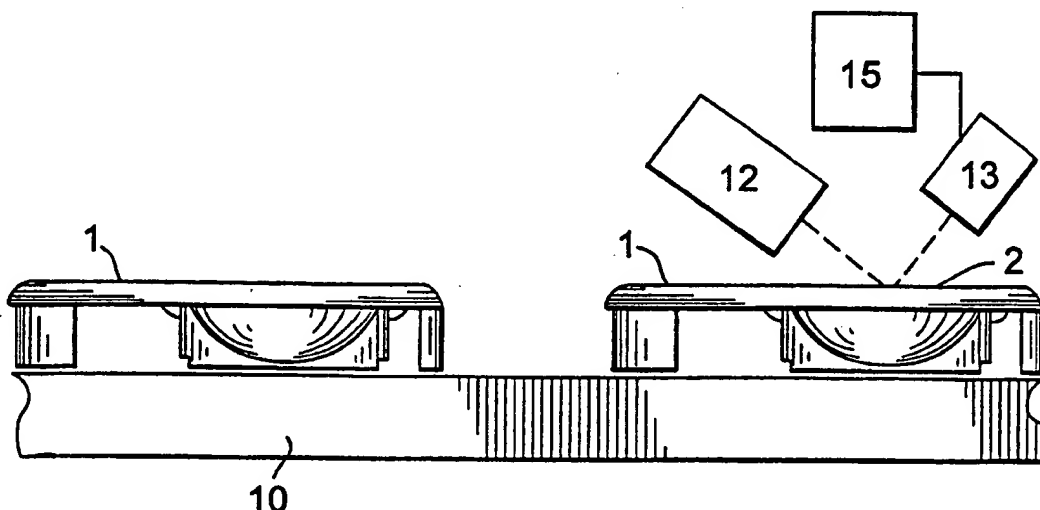


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : G01N 21/35, 21/88	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/16072 (43) International Publication Date: 23 March 2000 (23.03.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/20119 (22) International Filing Date: 1 September 1999 (01.09.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/151,560 11 September 1998 (11.09.98) US (71) Applicant: BAUSCH & LOMB INCORPORATED [US/US]; One Bausch & Lomb Place, Rochester, NY 14604-2701 (US). (72) Inventors: DUGGAN, Robert, A.; Owning, Piltown, County Kilkenny (IE). DOWLING, Joseph, Patrick; 11 King's Channel, Maypark Lane, Waterford (IE). (74) Agents: POLYN, Denis, A. et al.; Bausch & Lomb In- corporated, One Bausch & Lomb Place, Rochester, NY 14604-2701 (US).	(81) Designated States: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, UZ, VN, YU, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>	

(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DETECTING CONTACT LENSES



(57) Abstract

A method and apparatus for confirming the presence of a contact lens in its intended package employs an infrared detection system (12, 13, 15) that is able to detect the presence or absence of a contact lens in the package (1).

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Larvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DETECTING CONTACT LENSES

Background of the Invention

This invention relates to a method and apparatus for confirming the presence of a contact lens, especially for confirming the presence of a lens in its package prior to completing the packaging operation.

A conventional manner of packaging contact lenses is in so-called "blister packages". Such packages include a recess designed to hold an individual lens, usually in a saline solution in the case of soft hydrogel lenses. The packages are then enclosed and sealed with a lidstock, the lidstock conventionally being a metallic laminate such as a laminate including an aluminum layer, that can withstand post-packaging heat sterilization conditions. Frequently, multiple blister packages of contact lenses are then enclosed in a secondary carton which conventionally has the form of a paperboard box.

Automation offers increased speed and less human handling in packaging products such as contact lenses in blister packages. However, a drawback is that errors in automated packaging operations may more easily go undetected. The present invention provides a method and apparatus that can confirm that a contact lens has been placed in its package as intended.

Summary of the Invention

The invention provides a method for confirming the presence of a contact lens in a package. The method involves aligning the package with an infrared detection system that detects the presence or absence of a contact lens in the package. The invention further relates to an apparatus for carrying out the method.

Brief Description of the Drawing Figures

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a contact lens blister package;

FIG. 2 is a side perspective view of the blister package and an apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

FIG. 1 illustrates a blister package for contact lenses. As seen in FIG. 1, blister package 1 includes recess 2 for holding an individual contact lens 3. Recess 2 terminates at surface 4, and typically a metallic lidstock is sealed to surface 4 so as to sealingly encase recess 2 and enclose package 1. It is conventional for such packages to contain saline solution sealed in recess 2 along with the lens.

An occasional problem in manufacturing contact lenses is that a lens may be missing from the blister package, whereupon the package is sealed without noticing the missing lens. The absence of a lens is more likely to go unnoticed in an automated or semi-automated manufacturing process where an operator is not manually placing a lens in each package immediately before the sealing operation.

FIG. 2 illustrates schematically an apparatus for confirming the presence of a contact lens in package 1. The apparatus includes stepped conveyor 10 for transporting packages 1. Positioned along the conveyor are at least one infrared radiation source 12 and a corresponding infrared detector 13. Detector 13 is connected to controller 15 programmed in a manner that if the detector does not render a predetermined reading (i.e., does not detect the presence of a contact lens in the package), corrective action can be taken. For example, an alarm can be sounded

to alert an operator, or the package missing the lens can be removed automatically from the queue.

According to a first embodiment, the operation of the apparatus is based on principles of infrared analysis. Organic molecules, in general, contain interatomic valence bonds which exhibit characteristic resonance frequencies in the IR range. For example, soft hydrogel contact lenses are conventionally formed of polymers based on at least one monomer having (meth)acrylate functionality. The C=O bond in such (meth)acrylates strongly absorbs IR radiation at a wavenumber of about 1725 cm^{-1} . In contrast, contact lens blister packages are conventionally made of a material such as polypropylene, which does not include any C=O bond.

Accordingly, the IR radiation source 12 projects IR radiation towards recess 2 of package 1, recess 2 intending to include a contact lens. Detector 13 detects a portion of infrared radiation reflected from recess 2. Controller 15, connected to detector 13, performs Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy analysis of the radiation received at the detector to confirm the presence or absence of absorption of IR radiation at wavenumbers in the vicinity of 1725 cm^{-1} . Detection of absorption of IR radiation in this range confirms that a contact lens is presence; lack of absorption in this range confirms that no contact lens is presence.

As mentioned, contact lenses are conventionally packaged in saline solution. Since such solutions do not typically include any organic molecules having the C=O bond, the IR detection can be performed after saline solution has been added to the blister package recess.

According to a second embodiment, the operation of the apparatus is based on IR moisture detection. Referring again to FIG. 2, the apparatus again includes

conveyor 10 for transporting packages 1. Positioned along conveyor 10 are at least one infrared radiation source 12 and a corresponding detector having the form of an infrared moisture sensor, such that infrared moisture sensor 13 detects a portion of infrared radiation reflected from recess 2 of package 1.

Soft hydrated, hydrogel contact lenses typically contain at least 30 weight percent water. Accordingly, moisture sensor 13 detects the moisture content from the reflected beam. Detection of a moisture level corresponding to the hydrated contact lens confirms that a contact lens is presence; failure to detect this moisture level confirms that no contact lens is presence. For example, in the case where detection is performed before filling the recess with water, if a hydrated lens is missing, the moisture detector will indicate a moisture level at or near 0 percent rather than a moisture level corresponding to that of the hydrated contact lens. It may also possible to perform detection after filling the recess with saline solution, in which case, if a lens is missing the moisture detector will indicate a moisture level near 100 percent, well above that of a hydrated contact lens, although it is preferred to perform the IR detection prior to filling the blister package recess with saline solution.

Many other modifications and variations of the present invention will be evident to the skilled practitioner. As one example, several IR sources and corresponding detectors may be aligned in series, so that several packages, each package aligned with an IR sources and a detector, can be examined simultaneously. As another example, the apparatus may be modified such that the detector is positioned below the package, wherein IR radiation is transmitted from the IR source through the package to the detector. As a further example, the invention is

applicable for blister packages having configurations other than shown in the figures. It is therefore understood that, within the scope of the claims, the present invention is not limited to the described preferred embodiments and can be practiced other than as herein specifically described.

We claim:

1. A method for confirming the presence of a contact lens in a package comprising aligning a package for holding a contact lens with an infrared detection system, wherein the system detects the presence or absence of a contact lens in the package.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the infrared detection system comprises an infrared radiation source directed to the package, and a receiver to receive at least a portion of infrared radiation directed from the package to the receiver.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein infrared radiation is directed through the package to the receiver.
4. The method of claim 2, wherein infrared radiation is reflected from the package to the receiver.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the package comprises a recess designed to hold an individual contact lens.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the system detects the presence or absence of a hydrogel contact lens.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein the package recess includes saline solution.

8. An apparatus comprising:
a conveyor that transports packages for containing contact lenses, and
an infrared detection system arranged along said conveyor that detects the presence or absence of a contact lens in the package.
9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the infrared detection system comprises an infrared radiation source directed to the package, and a receiver to receive at least a portion of infrared radiation directed from the package to the receiver.
10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein infrared radiation is directed through the package to the receiver.
11. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein infrared radiation is reflected from the package to the receiver.
12. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the package comprises a recess designed to hold an individual contact lens.
13. The method of claim 12, wherein the system detects the presence or absence of a hydrogel contact lens.
14. The method of claim 13, wherein the package recess includes saline solution.

1/1

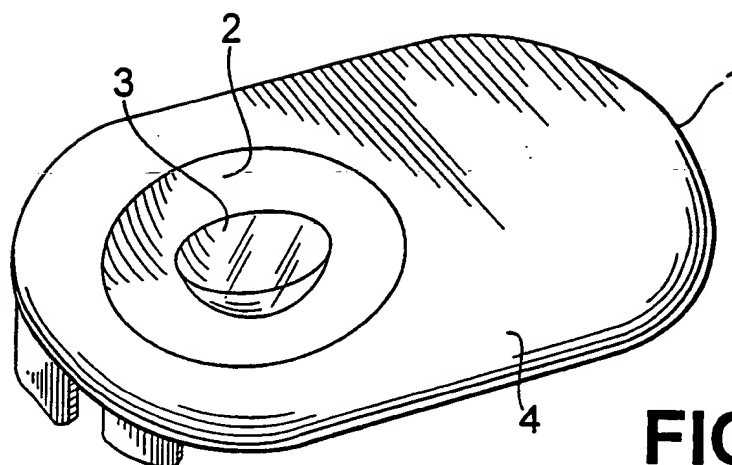


FIG. 1

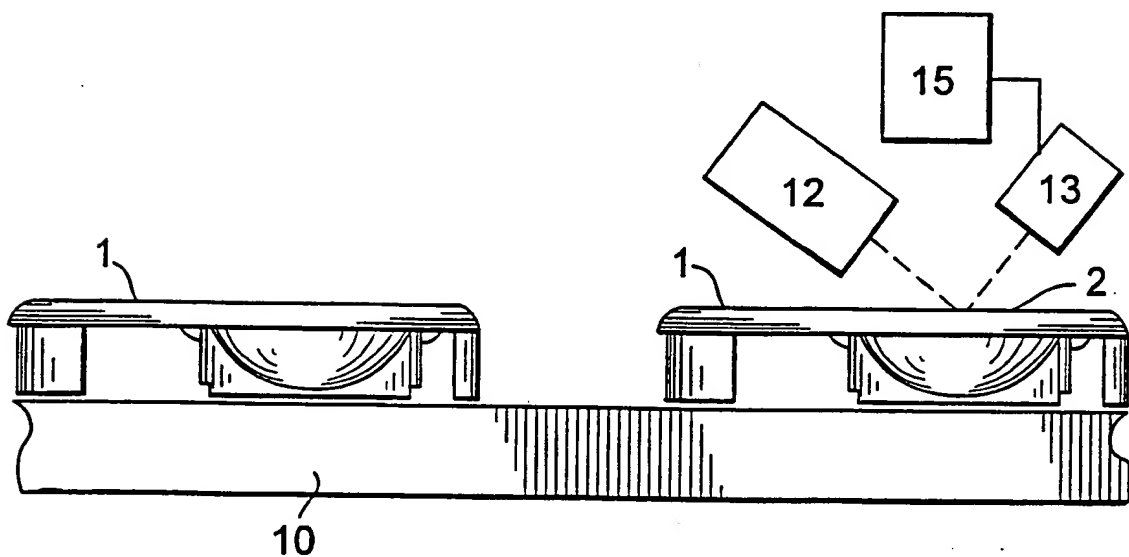


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter Application No

PCT/US 99/20119

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 G01N21/35 G01N21/88

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 7 G01N G01M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 691 273 A (JOHNSON & JOHNSON VISION PROD) 10 January 1996 (1996-01-10) the whole document ---	1,8
A	WO 95 04264 A (JESSEN WESLEY CORP ;EPSTEIN SHELDON L (US); GORE RICHARD G (US)) 9 February 1995 (1995-02-09) page 1, line 28 -page 2, line 6 page 7, line 17 - line 21 page 11, line 21 - line 24 figure 1 ---	1,8
A	WO 84 02398 A (SIRA LTD) 21 June 1984 (1984-06-21) page 4, line 15 - line 23 page 15, line 21 - line 31; figures 6-8 --- -/--	1,8

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

6 December 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

14/12/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Navas Montero, E

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/20119

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 686 459 A (JOHNSON & JOHNSON VISION PROD) 13 December 1995 (1995-12-13) the whole document -----	1,8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inter-Application No

PCT/US 99/20119

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0691273 A	10-01-1996	US 5568715 A	29-10-1996
		AT 179662 T	15-05-1999
		AU 695317 B	13-08-1998
		AU 2040595 A	07-12-1995
		BR 9502605 A	02-01-1996
		CA 2150513 A	01-12-1995
		CZ 9501386 A	13-08-1997
		DE 69509446 D	10-06-1999
		DE 69509446 T	28-10-1999
		JP 8002514 A	09-01-1996
		ZA 9504387 A	02-12-1996
WO 9504264 A	09-02-1995	AU 6195498 A	18-06-1998
		AU 7473894 A	28-02-1995
		AU 8786298 A	03-12-1998
		CA 2167675 A	09-02-1995
		DE 69416680 D	01-04-1999
		DE 69416680 T	24-06-1999
		EP 0711409 A	15-05-1996
		EP 0882969 A	09-12-1998
		EP 0882970 A	09-12-1998
		ES 2127935 T	01-05-1999
		JP 9504095 T	22-04-1997
WO 8402398 A	21-06-1984	AT 42148 T	15-04-1989
		EP 0128183 A	19-12-1984
		GB 2118304 A,B	26-10-1983
		GB 2135448 A,B	30-08-1984
EP 0686459 A	13-12-1995	JP 60500270 T	28-02-1985
		AU 686779 B	12-02-1998
		AU 2057995 A	21-12-1995
		BR 9502726 A	16-01-1996
		CA 2151325 A	11-12-1995
		CZ 9501462 A	11-09-1996
		JP 8084618 A	02-04-1996
		ZA 9504793 A	09-12-1996

RECEIVED

61 JUN 19 PM 11:37

PCO